THE HOROSCOPE
OF CONSTANTINE VII
PORPHYROGENITUS

DAVID PINGREE

$\mathbf{F}$OLIOS 208–319 of Parisinus graecus 2244[1] constitute the fragmentary remains of a compendium of medicine and astrology copied in the fourteenth century. Folio 279ᵛ contains a circular horoscope that can be dated about an hour before dawn of 2 September 905:

	Text	Computation[2]
Saturn	Aquarius 25;48⁰	Pisces 3⁰
Jupiter	Capricorn 0;9⁰	Capricorn 3⁰
Mars	*omitted*	Cancer 7⁰
Sun	Virgo 9;1⁰	Virgo 14⁰
Venus	Libra 14;45⁰	Libra 18⁰
Mercury	Leo 22;19⁰	Leo 27⁰
Moon	*omitted*	*ca.* Virgo 12⁰
Ascendent	Leo 21;46⁰	*ca.* 5 A.M.

This horoscope, as will become obvious, is closely related to, but not identical with, the horoscope discussed in detail on folios 290–299 (fols. 291–295ᵛ of the manuscript as presently bound are blank, but none of the text is lost). Part of the text—chapters I–III and V–IX—was published by P. Boudreaux[3] because of its citations from Dorotheus of Sidon; but, as he did not know the date of the text, Boudreaux missed its further significance. The date was obscure because the text is not accompanied by any horoscope-diagram, but the following statements about the relative planetary positions gleaned from it will suffice to indicate that the horoscope was cast for a time very close to that of the horoscope on folio 279ᵛ.

1. Saturn is aspected by Venus (I **1**) in trine (VIII **5**), and itself aspects Leo (II **3**), Mercury (VII **3**), and Taurus in quartile (XIII **4**). It is in a masculine, fixed sign (II **4**), which is its own house (VIII **5** and XVII **2**); this house is the place of the lot of livelihood, which is in Aquarius 8;20⁰ (VIII **5**). Furthermore, Saturn aspects the last degree of Libra in trine (IV **11**) and Scorpio 30⁰ (or rather about 29;42⁰) in quartile (IV **16** and XVII **1**). Therefore, Saturn must be at about Aquarius 29;42⁰.

[1] Described by P. Boudreaux in *Catalogus Codicum Astrologorum Graecorum* (henceforth, *CCAG*), vol. VIII, 3, pp. 18–21.

[2] The tropical longitudes are taken from B. Tuckerman, *Planetary, Lunar, and Solar Positions, A.D. 2 to A.D. 1649, at Five-Day and Ten-Day Intervals*, Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, 59 (Philadelphia, 1964).
Within any reasonable historical period, the given planetary longitudes of this horoscope and of the next uniquely fit their actual longitudes in early September of 905. The lunar longitude of the second horoscope dates it definitely on 3 September. I have dated the first horoscope a day earlier because of the motion of Mercury (its longitude for Saturn is in error), but it could as well be intended for *ca.* 5 A.M. of 3 September and have simply been poorly computed. The manuscript does not indicate what relation, if any, it has to the second horoscope; but the occurrence of both horoscopes in the same manuscript makes one suspect that they are related in some as yet unclear fashion.

[3] *CCAG*, VIII, 3, pp. 128–31.

2. Jupiter aspects the Sun (I **1**), the Moon (XV **3**), Venus (XIV **2**), Cancer, which is the midheaven (II **3** and XII **1**), and Taurus in trine (XVI **1**). It is in a feminine, tropical sign (II **4**), and the lord of its triplicity is Mars (XII **3**). It aspects the last degree of Libra in sextile (IV **11**), and it first in the daily rotation will reach the position in the sky occupied in the horoscope by Scorpio 30⁰ (XVII **2**). Therefore, Jupiter must be at the very beginning of Capricorn.

3. Mars aspects the descendent (VI **1**) and the two luminaries (XVI **2**). It is in a feminine, tropical sign (II **4**), in a cardine (XVI **2**), in midheaven in the Moon's house (X **1** and **3**)—in fact, in Cancer (II **3**); Leo and Virgo lie between Mars and the ascendent (XII **3**). Mars aspects Scorpio 2;39⁰ in trine (IV **12**). This places Mars in Cancer 2;39⁰, which is in its own term according to the system of Ptolemy which our author also elsewhere follows;[4] for this reason it is described as ἰδιοθρονῶν (XVI **2** and XVII **2**).

4. The Sun is not in a cardine (III **1**), but in the cadent (IV **1**) of the ascendent (IX **1**), in a feminine sign (IX **1**). The first lord of its triplicity is Venus (VIII **4**). Since, as shall be shown, the ascendent is in Libra, the Sun must be in Virgo.

5. Venus aspects Cancer and Leo (II **3**) and the midheaven (XII **1**), and is itself aspected by Jupiter and the malefics (XIV **2**). It is in a masculine, equinoctial sign (II **4**), in a cardine in its own house (IV **2**, VIII **2**, and XIV **2**). It is in Libra (V **1**), and precisely in Libra 13;12⁰ (IV **3**).

6. Mercury is in a masculine sign (II **4**) which is fixed (VII **1**); in fact, it is in Leo (II **3**). It aspects Libra 25⁰ (IV **10**), and Scorpio 25⁰ in quartile (IV **14**). Therefore, Mercury is in Leo 25⁰.

7. The Moon aspects the midheaven (XII **1**). It is not in a cardine (III **1**), but in the cadent (IV **1**) of the ascendent (IX **1** and XV **1**). It is in a feminine sign (IX **1**), which is two-bodied (VII **2**, XI **1**, and XV **1**). This is Mercury's house (VII **1**)—in fact, Virgo, in which it has just left the Sun (V **1**).

8. The ascendent is stated to be Libra 5;23⁰ (IV **3**), and the nativity to be diurnal (II **1**).

From these data and the position of the Moon computed below from the lot of military service one can securely date this horoscope about 8 A.M. on 3 September 905:

	Text	*Computation*
Saturn	Aquarius 29;42⁰	Pisces 3⁰
Jupiter	Capricorn 0⁰	Capricorn 3⁰
Mars	Cancer 2;39⁰	Cancer 7⁰
Sun	Virgo	Virgo 15⁰
Venus	Libra 13;12⁰	Libra 17⁰
Mercury	Leo 25⁰	Leo 27⁰
Moon	Virgo	*ca.* Virgo 28⁰
Ascendent	Libra 5;23⁰	*ca.* 8 A.M.

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[4] Ἀποτελεσματικά, I 21, 28, in *C. Ptolemaei Opera*, vol. III, 1, eds. F. Boll and E. Boer, Teubner (1954).

We are further informed of the longitudes of the following lots:

lot of livelihood	Aquarius 8;20⁰ (VIII **5**)
lot of marriage	Taurus 18;40⁰ (XIII **4**)
lot of friendship	Virgo 4;37⁰ (XIV **3**)
lot of love	Scorpio 6;35⁰ (XIV **3**)
lot of military service	Taurus 4;23 (XVI **1**).

The rules for computing all of these lots were found in the astrological poem of Dorotheus of Sidon. The main source for our knowledge of this text is an Arabic translation by ʿUmar ibn al-Farrukhān (*ca.* 800) of a third-century Pahlavī version revised in *ca.* 400. It is to my forthcoming edition of this Arabic text that I refer in the following as Dor. This Arabic version, however, does not represent all that was in the original Greek hexameters; for our purpose it will suffice to refer to the ’Αποτελεσματικά of Hephaestio of Thebes (*ca.* 415) for the other material.[5] It should be pointed out here that, though Hephaestio like the astrologer who interpreted this horoscope relies mainly on Ptolemy and Dorotheus, Boudreaux was wrong in thinking that the astrologer used Hephaestio; he has a fuller text of both ancient authorities than does Hephaestio, and therefore read some independent version (perhaps even the original hexameters) of Dorotheus' poem. Let us now turn to the computations of the lots.

1. The lot of livelihood (Dor. I 27, 19) is computed from the lord of the second place (Mars), the second place itself, and the ascendent. If we wrongly assume that the second place begins at Scorpio 5;23⁰, the lot will be in Aquarius 8;7⁰ rather than 8;20⁰.

2. The lot of marriage (Dor. II 2, 2) is computed from Saturn, Venus, and the ascendent. The lot then will be in Taurus 18;53⁰ rather than 18;40⁰.

3. The lot of friendship (not in the extant Dorotheus, but cf. ps.-Heliodorus[6]) is computed from Venus, Mercury, and the ascendent. The lot then will be in Leo 17;11⁰ rather than Virgo 4;37⁰. The astrologer seems to have made an error, such as using the Sun in place of Mercury.

4. The lot of love (Dor. in Heph. II 23, 11) is computed from the lot of the demon (which is in Virgo; see III **2**), Mercury, and the ascendent. If the lot of love is in Scorpio 6;35⁰, the lot of the demon (Dor. I 9, 1) should be in about Virgo 26⁰ and the elongation of the Moon from the Sun is taken to be about 9⁰.

5. The lot of military service (Dor. in Heph. II 19, 24) is computed from Saturn, the Moon, and the ascendent. The lot, then, is correctly placed at the beginning of Taurus; if it were accurately computed, the assumed longitude of the Moon would be Virgo 28;42⁰.

In the following edition of the astrologer's interpretation of this reconstructed horoscope I have supplied in pointed brackets my restorations for

[5] Ed. D. Pingree, vol. I, Teubner (1973).

[6] Εἰς τὸν Παῦλον, ed. E. Boer, Teubner (1962), 54. That this commentary is probably by Olympiodorus (564) is demonstrated by L. G. Westerink in *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, 64 (1971), 6–21.

parts of the text clipped off with the inner and upper margins of the folios by some binder. In the *Fontes* (*F*) I have indicated the passages from Ptolemy and Dorotheus used by the astrologer, with a reference to the citation of each passage in Hephaestio whenever such a citation exists. The *Variae Lectiones* are indicated by *V*.

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I. Περὶ γονέων.

1   ⟨Κατ⟩ὰ μὲν Πτολεμαῖον ὁ πατὴρ ἔνδοξος καὶ λαμπρότατος καὶ χρόνιος ⟨ἔστ⟩αι διὰ τὸ τὸν Ἥλιον καὶ τὸν τοῦ Κρόνου τοὺς τῷ πατρικῷ ⟨προσ⟩ώπῳ συνοικειουμένους ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγαθοποιῶν ἐπιθεωρεῖσθαι,

5 ⟨τοῦ⟩ τε Διὸς καὶ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης, ἔτι δὲ καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν φώτων

2 ἐμ⟨περ⟩ίσχεσιν καὶ τὴν τῶν ἀστέρων δορυφορίαν. ἡ δὲ μήτηρ ἧττον ἔνδοξος ⟨καὶ⟩ πολυχρόνιος ἔσται διὰ τὸ παρ' αἵρεσιν τὴν Σελήνην ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστέρων ⟨δο⟩ρυφορεῖσθαι τὴν τῷ μητρικῷ προσώπῳ μετὰ

3 τῆς Ἀφροδίτης συνοικει⟨ουμ⟩ένην. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ κατὰ Δωρόθεον τὰ

10 αὐτὰ ἔσται περὶ τοὺς γονεῖς.

F   I **1–2**: cf. Ptol. III 5, 1–12≈Heph. II 4, 1–19.   I **3**: cf. Dor. I 12, 15–29≈Heph. II 4, 20–24.

V   I 2 The upper and inner margins of the folios are clipped; restorations are indicated by pointed brackets ‖ 3/4 τῶν...συνοικειουμένων corrected by Boudreaux ‖ 6 ἐμ⟨περ⟩ίσχυσιν corr. Boudreaux

II.   Περὶ ἀδελφῶν.

1   ⟨Διὰ⟩ τὸ ἡμερινὴν εἶναι τὴν γέν[υ]εσιν γίνεται ὁ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης μητρικὸς ὡροσκόπος ⟨Ζυγ⟩ὸς ⟨ὡς⟩ εἶναι τὸν Καρκίνον μητρικὸν

2 μεσουράνημα, ἐπαναφορὰ δὲ τούτου ⟨ὁ Λ⟩έων. ἔστι δὲ ὁ μὲν Καρκίνος

5 ζῴδιον θηλυκόν, τροπικὸν καὶ πολύσπερμον, ⟨ὁ δὲ⟩ Λέων ἀρρενικόν,

3 στερεόν, στειρῶδες. ἐπιθεωρεῖται τὸ μὲν μεσουράνημα ⟨ὑπ⟩ὸ τοῦ Διὸς καὶ Ἀφροδίτης, συμπαρέστη δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ὁ τοῦ Ἄρεως, ⟨τὸ δ⟩ὲ ἐπαναφερόμενον ζῴδιον ἐπιθεωρεῖται ὑπό τε Ἀφροδίτης καὶ τοῦ

4 ⟨Κρ⟩όνου, συμπαρέστη δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ὁ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ. ἔστι δὲ ὁ μὲν τοῦ

10 Κρόνου ⟨ἐ⟩ν ζῳδίῳ ἀρρενικῷ, στερεῷ, ὁ δὲ τοῦ Διὸς ἐν ζῳδίῳ θηλυκῷ, τροπικῷ, στειρώδει, ⟨ὁ δ⟩ὲ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἐν ζῳδίῳ ἀρρενικῷ, ἰσημερινῷ, μονοειδεῖ, ὁ δὲ τοῦ ⟨Ἄρ⟩εως ἐν ζῳδίῳ τροπικῷ, θηλυκῷ, πολυσ-

5 πέρμῳ, ὁ δὲ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ ἐν ζῳδίῳ ⟨ἀρ⟩ρενικῷ, στειρώδει. σημαίνεται δὲ ἐκ τούτων διὰ τὸ πλείονας λόγους ἔχειν τὸν ⟨Δ⟩ία καὶ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην

f. 290ᵛ   15 καὶ τὴν Σελήνην ἀδελφοὺς ἕξειν τρεῖς, ἕνα μὲν ἄρρε⟨να⟩ | διὰ τὸ τὸν Δία ἕνα λόγον ἔχειν ἠρρενωμένον κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν φύσ⟨ιν, θηλείας δὲ⟩ δύο διὰ τὸ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην καὶ τὴν Σελήνην ἔχειν λόγους π⟨λείονας⟩ τεθηλυμένους.

F   II **1–5**: cf. Ptol. III 6, 1–4≈Heph. II 6, 1–6.

V   II 2 ἡμερηνὴν corr. Boudreaux ‖ 3 ὡς Boudreaux for ⟨Ζυγ⟩ός ‖ 6 στεραιόν
corr. Boudreaux ‖ στερῶδες corr. Boudreaux ‖ 7 and 9 συμπάρεστι Boudreaux ‖
9 and 13 ἑρμίου corr. Boudreaux ‖ 11 ἰσημερηνῷ corr. Boudreaux ‖ 12 μονοειδῆ
corr. Boudreaux ‖ 15 ἕξει corr. Boudreaux ‖ 16 ἡρρενομένον corr. Boudreaux

III.   Περὶ εὐτροφίας.

1   Ἐπειδὴ κεκεντρωμένον οὐδέτερον εὑρέϑη τῶν φώτων, τῶν κακο⟨ποι-
ῶν δὲ⟩ οὐδεὶς συνῆν οὔτε μὴν κατ' ἰσοσκελίαν τις διεμήκιζε τῶν ⟨κακο-
ποιῶν⟩, ἔτι οὐδὲ οἰκοδεσπότης τῶν φώτων ἐν κακοποιῷ τόπῳ ἦν
5   ⟨κατει⟩λημμένος, τὸ γεννώμενον καὶ τραφήσεται καὶ χρόνον ἕξ⟨ει
2   πολύν⟩. κατὰ δὲ Δωρόϑεον οὕτως· ἡ Σελήνη μετὰ τοῦ κλήρου τοῦ
δαί⟨μονος⟩ τυχοῦσα εὔτροφον σημαίνει τὸ τεχϑὲν καὶ ἀπόνως ἐκφυῆναι
⟨τοὺς⟩ ὀδόντας.

F   III **1**: cf. Ptol. III 10, 2≈Heph. II 10, 2.   III **2**: cf. Dor. I 9, 2.

V   III 2 κεκεντρομένον corr. Boudreaux ‖ 5 ⟨κατει⟩λελυμένος corr. Boudreaux ‖
γεννόμενον corr. Boudreaux

IV.   Περὶ χρόνων ζωῆς.

1   Ἐπὶ τῆς προκειμένης γενέσεως ἀμφοτέρων ἀποκεκλικό⟨των⟩ τῶν
φώτων, Ἀφροδίτη καὶ Ἑρμῆς τὴν ἄφεσιν τῶν ⟨τῆς ζωῆς⟩ χρόνων
εἰλήφασιν διὰ τὸ ἔχειν αὐτοὺς οἰκοδεσποτίας λόγου⟨ς πρὸς⟩ τὴν
5   γενομένην σύνοδον καὶ πρὸς ἀμφότερα τὰ φῶτα, ⟨καὶ⟩ μάλιστα τὸ
2   τῆς αἱρέσεως. καὶ δὴ ληπτέον τὴν ἄφεσιν ἀ⟨πὸ⟩ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης διὰ
3   τὸ ταύτην ἰδιοϑρονοῦσαν ἐν κυρι⟨ωτέρῳ⟩ τόπῳ. ὑπάρχει ὡροσκόπος
Ζυγοῦ ε̄ κγ, ἀναφορὰ τοῦ διὰ Βυζαντίου κλ⟨ίματος⟩ ρπς νη· Ἀφροδίτη
Ζυγοῦ ιγ ιβ, ἀναφορὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κλίματος ⟨ρϙζ ε⟩· ὑπεροχὴ τούτων
4   10   ι ζ. Ἀφροδίτης νυκτερινοὶ ὡριαῖοι χρόνοι ιε ν ⟨διὰ τὸ⟩ ὑπογειωτέραν
5   εἶναι αὐτήν. παρὰ τούτους οὖν τοὺς ὡριαίους ⟨χρόνους⟩ μερίσας τοὺς
τῆς ὑπεροχῆς ι ζ χρόνους εὖρον τὴν Ἀφρ⟨οδίτην⟩ ἀπέχουσαν τοῦ
ὡροσκόπου ὥρας Ο ᴑ ι' λ' ἔγγιστα ὡς δῆλον ⟨ὅτι⟩ ἀπέχει ἐκ τοῦ
f. 296   ὑπογείου κέντρου ὥρας ε̄ γ' λ' πρὸς ἀναπλήρω⟨σιν | ς ὡ⟩ρῶν καὶ προ
15   .... μ .... ρμ.. υξαιονοναν τινα πρὸς τὸν ἀφέτην ⟨..⟩ι...
6   μένον. εἰσαγαγὼν γὰρ τὴν κε' μοῖραν τοῦ Ζυγοῦ εἰς τὸ διὰ Βυζαντίου
7   ⟨κ⟩λίμα εὑρίσκω ἀναφορικοὺς ἐξ ἀναλόγου σιβ κβ. ὡροσκόπου ἀναφορὰ
8   ⟨ρ⟩πς νε· ὑπεροχὴ τούτων κε κδ. μοῖρα Ζυγοῦ κε' ἔγγιστα νυκτερινή·
9   ⟨ὡ⟩ριαῖοι χρόνοι ις λγ. τούτους πολυπλασιάσας ἐπὶ τὴν Ο ᴑ ι' λ',
20   γίνονται ⟨χ⟩ρόνοι ι κϑ, οὓς ἀφελὼν ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπεροχῆς κε κδ χρόνων,
10   περιλείπονται χρόνοι ιδ νε ἤγουν ἔτη ιδ μῆνας ια. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἡ κε'
μοῖρα τοῦ Ζυγοῦ ὅριόν ⟨ἐστ⟩ιν Ἄρεως κλιμακτὴρ μὲν γενήσεται
Ἀρεϊκός, ἐπίφοβος, οὐκ ἀναιρετικὸς δὲ διά τε τὸ σύμφωνον σχῆμα τοῦ
11   Ἑρμοῦ καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ λίαν ὑπὸ Κρόνου κακοῦσϑαι. πρὸς δὲ τὴν τελευ-
25   ταίαν μοῖραν τοῦ Ζυγοῦ, ἥτις ὑπὸ Κρόνου τριγωνίζεται, ⟨ὁ⟩ρίῳ

"Αρεως ἑστώς, σύμμικτος κλιμακτήρ, Κρονικός τε καὶ ᾿Αρεϊκός, μετὰ
ἔτη κ̄ μῆνας ῑα ἡμέρας ῑβ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦτον ἐκφεύξεται τὸν κλιμακτ⟨ῆρα⟩

12 διὰ τὸ βοηθεῖσθαι ὑπὸ Διὸς καθ᾿ ἑξάγωνον σχῆμα. πάλιν ἡ τοῦ
"Αρεως τρίγωνος ἤγουν τοῦ Σκορπίου δεύτερα μοῖρα καὶ λεπτὰ λ̄θ

13 30 κολλᾷ τῷ ἀφέτῃ μετὰ ἔτη κ̄δ καὶ μῆνας ὀκτώ. καὶ ἔσται κατὰ τοῦτον
τὸν χρόνον μέγιστος καὶ ᾿Αρεϊκὸς κλιμακτήρ, καὶ διὰ τὸ εἶναι καὶ
ὅριον "Αρεως, εἰ μήπω διὰ τὸ εἶναι σύμφωνον σχῆμα τὸ δεινὸν ἐκφεύξε-

14 ται. ἔτι ἡ τοῦ ῾Ερμοῦ τετράγωνος ἀκτίς, τουτέστιν ἡ τοῦ Σκορπίου
κε᾿ μοῖρα, κολλᾷ τῷ ἀφέτῃ μετὰ ἔτη ῡγ μῆνας β̄, καὶ ἔστιν ὅριον ῾Ερμοῦ.

15 35 ἔσται δὲ καὶ οὗτος ὁ χρόνος ἐπίφοβος διά τε τὸ τετράγωνον σχῆμα
τοῦ ῾Ερμοῦ καὶ διὰ τὸ μηδεμίαν βοήθειαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγαθοποιῶν ἔχειν,

16 ἀλλ᾿ εἰ καὶ τοῦτον ⟨ἴ⟩σως ἐκφύγει τὸν ἐπίφοβον κλιμακτῆρα. τὴν τοῦ
Κρόνου τετραγωνικὴν ⟨π⟩ρὸς τὸν ἀφέτην κατὰ κόλλησιν ἀκτῖνα

f. 296ᵛ πάντως οὐχ ὑπερβήσεται· ἔστι γὰρ διὰ | .... τριακοστὴ

40 ἔγγιστα μοῖρα τοῦ Σκορπίου καὶ ἀβοήθητος τῆς τῶν ἀγαθοποιῶν

17 μαρτυρίας. ἔσται δὲ ὁ τοιοῦτος χρόνος μετὰ ἔτη ῡθ μῆ⟨νας β̄⟩ ἡμέρας ϛ̄.

F IV **1–2**: cf. Ptol. III 11, 7≈Heph. II 11, 20–23, and Ptol. III 11, 8–11
≈Heph. II 11, 31–34.

V IV **2** ἀποκεκληκό⟨των⟩ ‖ **3** ἀφροδίτης ‖ τῶν] τὸν‖ **6** ληπταῖον ‖ **8** ρ̄π̄ς̄ ῡη
correct by linear interpolation in the table in *Tables manuelles* ed. Halma,
pt. 2, Paris 1823, pp. 58–65 ‖ ἀφροδίτης ‖ **9** ρ̄ϙ̄ζ̄ ε̄ correct by linear interpolation ‖
10 ὁριαῖοι ‖ ζ̄ ε̄; ῑε̄ ῡ correct by linear interpolation ‖ ὑπογεωτέραν ‖ **11** ὁριαίους ‖
13 Ο ᷍ ι᾿ λ᾿ correct ‖ **14** ὑπογέου ‖ **17** ⟨κ⟩λῆμα ‖ σ̄ῑβ̄ κ̄γ̄ correct ‖ **18** νυκτερηνή ‖ **19** λ̄ς̄
λ̄γ̄; ῑ̄ς̄ λ̄γ̄ correct ‖ **20** ῑκ̄θ̄ correct ‖ **21** 0; 55·6,0 days=330 days ‖ **22** κλημακτὴρ
23 σύμφονον ‖ **24** ἑρμίου ‖ **26** κλημακτήρ ‖ **27** this number is correct for about Libra
29;42⁰ ‖ κλημακτ⟨ῆρα⟩ ‖ **28** κατ᾿ ‖ **29** τρίγονος ‖ κριοῦ ‖ **30** κολᾷ ‖ this number is
correct ‖ **31** κλημακτήρ ‖ **33** ἑρμίου ‖ κριοῦ ‖ **34** κολᾷ ‖ this number is almost correct ‖
ἑρμίου ‖ **35** τετράγονον ‖ **36** ἑρμίου ‖ **37** κλημακτῆρα ‖ **38** τετραγονικὴν ‖ κώλυσιν ‖
40 κριοῦ ‖ **41** this number is correct for about Scorpio 29;42⁰.

V. Περὶ μορφῆς καὶ κράσεως σωματικῆς.

1 Διὰ τὸ τὴν ᾿Αφροδίτην ὑπάρχειν ἐν Ζυγῷ καὶ τὴν Σελήνην ἐν Παρθένῳ
ἀνατο⟨λικὰς⟩ ἄμφω καὶ τὴν ἀπόρροιαν ἐκ τοῦ ῾Ηλίου τὴν Σελήνην
σωματικῶς ποιεῖσ⟨θαι⟩, ἔσται τῇ μὲν κράσει ὁ γεννηθεὶς θερμότερος

5 καὶ ὑγρότερος, ἧττον δὲ πρὸ⟨ς⟩ τὸ θερμότερον ῥέπων, τῇ δὲ χροιᾷ
λευκός, μεσόθριξ, μεσοφάλακρος, εὐρύ⟨ς⟩ καὶ σύμμετρος τῷ μεγέθει,
ἐπὶ μέντοι τὸ μεγαλοπρεπέστερον κα⟨ὶ⟩ εὐμορφώτερον καὶ ἐπιχαρι-
τώτερον, καὶ χαροπὸς τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς μετ᾿ ἀπρεπείας.

F V **1**: cf. Ptol. III 12≈Heph. II 12.

V V **3** ἀπόριαν corr. Boudreaux ‖ **4** κράση corr. Boudreaux ‖ **6** εὐρὺς Cumont,
εὖρις Boudreaux ‖ **7** εὐμορφότερον ‖ **7/8** ἐπὶ χαριτότερον ‖ **8** χαροπὸν

VI.   Περὶ σινῶν καὶ παθῶν.

1   Πάθος μὲν σωματικὸν ὁ γεννηθεὶς οὐχ ἕξει, σίνος δὲ περὶ ἀκοὴν
εὐώνυμο⟨ν⟩ καὶ περὶ τὰς τῆς κεφαλῆς φλέβας διὰ τὸ τὸν τοῦ Ἄρεως
τοιούτων σι⟨νῶν⟩ εἶναι δηλωτικὸν καὶ κυριεύειν καὶ ἐπιβλέπειν τὸ
5   δυτικὸν κέντρ⟨ον⟩, ὅπερ ἐστὶ κεφαλὴ τοῦ λοιποῦ σώματος.

F   VI 1: cf. Ptol. III 13 ≈ Heph. II 13, 3–23.

V   VI 3 εὐώνυμο⟨ν⟩ corr. Boudreaux ‖ τὸν] τῶν corr. Boudreaux ‖ ἄρεος corr.
Boudreaux

VII.   Περὶ ποιότητος ψυ⟨χῆς⟩.

1   Ἐπειδὴ ὁ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ δηλωτικός ἐστι τοῦ λογικοῦ καὶ νοεροῦ μέρου⟨ς⟩
τῆς ψυχῆς, εὑρέθη δὲ κύριος τοῦ τῆς Σελήνης τόπου ἐν στερεῷ ζῳδ⟨ίῳ⟩
ἑστώς, ἔσται ἡ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ ποιότης δικαία, ἀκολάκευτος, ἐπ⟨ίμο-
5   νος⟩, βεβαία, συνετή, ὑπομονητική, φιλόπονος, σκληρὰ καὶ ὅσα
2   τ⟨ούτοις⟩ ἕπεται. ἡ δὲ Σελήνη σημαντικὴ οὖσα τοῦ ἀλόγου καὶ αἰσθη-
τικ⟨οῦ⟩ μέρους τῆς ψυχῆς, εὑρέθη δὲ ἐν δισώμῳ ζῳδίῳ, ἔσται τῷ
ἤθει ποικ⟨ίλος⟩, εὐμετάβολος, δυσκατάληπτος, ἐρωτικός, φιλόμουσος
3   καὶ ὅσα τ⟨ούτοις⟩ ἕπεται. πάλιν ἐπειδὴ ὁ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ σχηματίζεται
10   τῷ τοῦ Κρ⟨όνου⟩, ἔσται τῇ ψυχῇ φιλοπευστής, νομίμων ζητητικός,
φιλίατρος, μυστικό⟨ς⟩, μέτοχος ἀπορρήτων, ἐντρεχής, διοικητικὸς
f. 297   πραγμάτων καὶ ἀγχίφ⟨ρων | καὶ⟩ περίπικρος καὶ ἀκριβὴς καὶ ἐπι-
4   τευκτικός. διὰ δὲ τὸ τὴν Σελήνην αὐξί⟨φ⟩ωτον καὶ ἀνατολικὴν ὑπάρχειν
ταῦτα ἐπὶ τὸ εὐφυέστερον καὶ προφανέστερον καὶ βεβαιότερον καὶ
15   παρρησιαστικώτερον γενήσονται.

F   VII 1–2: Ptol. III 14, 3 ≈ Heph. II 15, 4.   VII 3: cf. Ptol. III 14,
18 ≈ Heph. II 15, 12.   VII 4: cf. Ptol. III 14, 37 ≈ Heph. II 15, 19.

V   VII 2 ἑρμίου corr. Boudreaux ‖ 3 στεραίῳ corr. Boudreaux ‖ 5 ὑπομονιτική
corr. Boudreaux ‖ σκηρά corr. Boudreaux ‖ 6 αἰσθηττικ⟨οῦ⟩ corr. Boudreaux ‖
7 δισόμῳ corr. Boudreaux ‖ 8 ἤθη corr. Boudreaux ‖ 9 ἑρμίου corr. Boudreaux ‖
10 τῷ] τὸ corr. Boudreaux ‖ ζητιτικός corr. Boudreaux ‖ 13 αὐξή⟨φ⟩ωτον corr.
Boudreaux ‖ 15 παρρησιαστικότερον corr. Boudreaux

VIII.   Περὶ τύχης κτητικῆς.

1   ⟨Τὴ⟩ν δὲ κτητικὴν τύχην ἐκ τοῦ τῆς τύχης κλήρου διαλαμβάνομεν.
2   καὶ ἐπειδὴ οὗτος ὑπό τε Κρόνου καὶ Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Ἑρμοῦ οἰκοδεσπο-
τεῖται, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ Διὸς ἐπιθεωρεῖται καὶ Ἑρμοῦ — ἀμφότεροι τῆς
5   ἡμερινῆς αἱρέσεως ὄντες — πρὸς τούτοις δὲ καὶ ἐπικέντρου τυχόντος
αὐτοῦ μετὰ τοῦ ἰδίου οἰκοδεσπότου (λέγω δὴ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης), πολυ-
κτήμονα ἔσεσθαι τὸν γεννηθέντα μηνύουσιν, καὶ ὁ μὲν Κρόνος διὰ
θεμελίων ἢ γεωργικῶν ἢ ναυκληρικῶν, ὁ δέ γε τῆς Ἀφροδίτης διὰ
φιλικῶν καὶ γυναικείων δωρεῶν, ὁ δὲ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ διὰ λόγων καὶ ἐμπο-

3, 4   10   ριῶν. ὁ δὲ Δωρόθεος καὶ ταῦτα προστίθησιν. ἐπειδὴ ὁ τοῦ Ἡλίου
πρῶτος τριγωνικὸς δεσπότης (τουτέστιν ἡ Ἀφροδίτη) ἐπίκεντρος ἐν
τῷ ὡροσκόπῳ ἔτυχεν ἰδιοθρονοῦσα ἐντὸς τῶν τοῦ ὡροσκόπου ιε
μοιρῶν, μέγεθος ἕξει τύχης ὁ γεννηθείς, καὶ μάλιστα ἐν πρώτῃ ἡλικίᾳ.

5   κλῆρος βίου Ὑδροχόου η̄ κ⟨.⟩· ἐπειδὴ ὁ τούτου τοῦ κλήρου οἰκοδεσπό-
15   της, Κρόνος, ἐν καλῷ τόπῳ ἔστηκεν ἰδιοθρονῶν καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης
τριγωνίζεται, τοῦ Ἄρεως ἀποστρόφου ὄντος, βίον καλὸν ἕξει καὶ

6   πλοῦτον πολύν. οἱ ἀγαθοποιοὶ ἐπίκεντροι ἐστῶτες, ὡς νῦν Ἀφροδίτη
καὶ Ζεύς, ἐπίχαριν ποιοῦσι καὶ ἐν δήμοις πίστιν διδόασι καὶ ἐχθρῶν
καθαίρεσιν.

F   VIII 1–2: cf. Ptol. IV 2≈Heph. II 17, 2–6.   VIII 4: cf. Dor. I 26,
2–3.   VIII 5: cf. Dor. I 27, 19–24.   VIII 6: cf. Dor. I 27, 32 and 36.

V   VIII 1 κτιτικῆς corr. Boudreaux ‖ 3 οὕτως corr. Boudreaux ‖ ἑρμίου corr.
Boudreaux ‖ 3/4 οἰκοδέσπ ͡ τεῖ/οται corr. Boudreaux ‖ 4 ὑποθεωρεῖται corr. Cumont ‖
ἑρμίου corr. Boudreaux ‖ 5 ἡμερηνῆς corr. Boudreaux ‖ 9 γυναικικῶν Boudreaux ‖
11 τριγονικὸς corr. Boudreaux ‖ 14 κ̄⟨.⟩] μοίρᾳ Cumont ‖ 16 τριγονίζεται corr.
Boudreaux ‖ ὑποστρόφου corr. Boudreaux ‖ 17 ἐπὶ κέντρον corr. Boudreaux

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IX.   Περὶ τύχης ἀξιωματικῆς.

1
f. 297ᵛ
        Κατὰ μὲν Πτολεμαῖον ἔσται τὸ τεχθὲν ἐν ἀξιώμασιν ἐπιφανεστάτοις
τε καὶ | λαμπροτάτοις διὰ τὸ τὰ μὲν φῶτα ἐν θηλυκῷ ζῳδίῳ ὑπάρχειν
κ⟨αὶ⟩ ἀποκεκλικέναι τοῦ ἀνατολικοῦ κέντρου, τοὺς δὲ δορυφοροῦντας
5   αὐτὰ ἀστέρας τοὺς μὲν ἐπικέντρους εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ μαρτυροῦντας τοῖς

2   κέντροις. κατὰ δὲ Δωρόθεον ἐὰν ὁ τῆς τύχης δεσπότης, ἤγουν ἡ
Ἀφροδίτη, καὶ οἱ ἀγαθοποιοὶ ἐπὶ καλοῖς τόποις τύχωσιν εἶναι, καθάπερ
ἐπὶ τῆς προκειμένης γενέσεως, βασιλέα καὶ δυνάστην ἔσεσθαι τὸν

3   γεννηθέντα σημαίνει. ὅμως διὰ τὴν τῶν κακοποιῶν μαρτυρίαν ἕξει
10   μετρίας ἐναντιότητας· μετρίας δὲ εἴπομεν ὅτιπ⟨ερ⟩ οἱ κακοποιοὶ ὡς νῦν
ἰδιοθρονοῦντες μέτριοι πρὸς κάκωσίν εἰσιν.

F   IX 1: cf. Ptol. IV 3≈Heph. II 18, 2–7.   IX 2–3: cf. Dor. I 26, 24–25.

V   IX 3 λαμπρότατοι corr. Boudreaux ‖ 4 ἀποκεκληκέναι corr. Boudreaux ‖
δωρυφοροῦντας corr. Boudreaux ‖ 7 τύχουσιν

X.   Περὶ πράξεως ποιότητος.

1
        Τὴν δὲ πρᾶξιν ἕξει ὁ γεννηθεὶς μᾶλλον μὲν Ἑρμαϊκήν, τουτέστι περὶ
ἐπιστήμα⟨ς⟩ λογικὰς καὶ πρὸς λοιπὰς τοῦ βίου ἐπιτηδειότητας, διὰ
δὲ τὸν τ⟨οῦ⟩ Ἄρεως ἕνα λόγον ἔχοντα ἐν τῷ μεσουρανήματι τυγχά-
5   νοντα καὶ τ⟨ὰ⟩ στρατιωτικὰ ἐπιτηδείως ἕξει ἐξ ὧν ὄνησις αὐτῷ μεγίστη

2   γενήσετ⟨αι⟩. τὴν δὲ πρᾶξιν ἕξει ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ πατρίδι διὰ τὸ τοὺς τὴν

3   πρᾶξιν σ⟨η⟩μαίνοντας ἐν τῷ ἀπηλιωτικῷ τεταρτημορίῳ εἶναι. ὁ τὴν
       πρᾶξιν παρέχων, Ἄρης, ἐν οἴκῳ Σελήνης ὢν ποιεῖ αὐτομαθεῖς, ἐπι-
4   νο⟨ητικοὺς⟩ καὶ φρονίμους. Σελήνη ἀπὸ συνόδου συνάπτουσα τῷ Διΐ
   10 ἀγα⟨θὴ⟩ πρὸς πρᾶξιν καὶ τύχην.

F   X 1–4: cf. Ptol. IV 4≈Heph. II 19, 1–4 and 11–21.

V   X 3 ἐπιστίμα⟨ς⟩ ‖ ἐπιτηδιότητας ‖ 4 τόν] τῶν ‖ 5 ἐπιτηδίως ‖ 7 τεταρτιμορίῳ ‖
9 φρονήμους ‖ διῆ

          XI.   Περὶ συναρμογῆς.
1   Διὰ τὸ τὴν Σελήνην ἀπὸ συνόδου ἀπηλιωτικὴν τυγχάνειν ἐν δισώμῳ
       ⟨καὶ⟩ πολυμόρφῳ ζῳδίῳ νεόγαμος μὲν ἔσται, οὐ μονόγαμος δέ, ἀλλὰ
f. 298 δυσὶ γυναιξὶ νομίμως συναφθήσεται σεμναῖς τε καὶ ἀγαθαῖς δ⟨ιὰ ǀ τὸ
5   τὸν⟩ Δία τὴν συναφὴν Σελήνης ὑποδέξασθαι.

F   XI 1: cf. Ptol. IV 5, 1–5≈Heph. II 21, 2–7.

V   XI 2 δυσόμῳ

          XII.   Περὶ τέκνων.
1   ⟨Τεκνο⟩ποιήσει δὲ διὰ τὸ τὴν Σελήνην καὶ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην καὶ τὸν
       τοῦ Διὸς ἐπιβλέπειν τό τε μεσουράνημα καὶ τὸ ἐπαναφερόμενον αὐτῷ
2   ζῴδιον. κατὰ Δωρόθεον διὰ τὸ τοὺς τριγωνικοὺς δεσπότας τοῦ Διὸς
5   ἐξαύγους ὄντας ἐν καλοῖς τόποις κεῖσθαι εὐτεκνίαν ἔσεσθαι σημαίνει.
3   ἕξει δὲ τέκνα τρία διὰ τὸ μεταξὺ τοῦ τριγωνικοῦ δεσπότου τοῦ Διός,
       ἤγουν Ἄρεως, καὶ ὡροσκόπου εὑρίσκεσθαι ζῴδια β̄, ἓν μὲν ἁπλοῦν,
       τὸν Λέοντα, δίσωμον δὲ τὴν Παρθένον.

F   XII 1: cf. Ptol. IV 6, 1≈Heph. II 22, 1.   XII 2: cf. Dor. II 8, 1–4≈
Heph. II 22, 9.   XII 3: cf. Dor. II 9, 2 and 4.

V   XII 4 τριγονικοὺς ‖ 6 τριγονικοῦ ‖ 8 δύσομον

          XIII.   Περὶ γάμου.
1   ⟨Κ⟩ατὰ δὲ Δωρόθεον· ἐπειδὴ οἱ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης τριγωνικοὶ δεσπόται
       ὁ α΄ καὶ β΄ ἐν καλοῖς ἵστανται τόποις καὶ ἔξαυγοί εἰσιν, εὐγαμίαν
2   δηλοῦσιν. ὁ κύριος τοῦ δυτικοῦ κέντρου τετράγωνος αὐτῷ ὢν καὶ
5   ἔξαυγος καὶ ὑπὸ ἀγαθοποιῶν μαρτυρούμενος σώφρονα παρέχει γάμον
3   ἐξ οὗ καὶ προκοπαὶ γενήσονται. ἔσται δὲ ὁ γάμος περὶ τὸ ιζ΄ ἔτος ἀπὸ
4   τῆς γεννήσεως. κλῆρος γάμου Ταύρου ῑη̄ μ̄· ἐπειδὴ οὗτος ὁ κλῆρος ὑπὸ
       Κρόνου κακοῦται κατὰ τετράγωνον σχῆμα λυπηρὸν τὸν γάμον ἕξει
       διὰ θανάτου γυναικός.

F   XIII 1: cf. Dor. II 1, 1–3≈Heph. II 21, 28.   XIII 2: cf. Dor. II 1,
16≈Heph. II 21, 33.   XIII 3: cf. Dor. II 5, 7–9.   XIII 4: cf. Dor II 2, 1–3

V   XIII 2 τριγονικοὶ ‖ 8 τετράγονον

XIV.   Περὶ φίλων καὶ ἐχθρῶν.

1   ⟨Τ⟩ίνας δὲ ἕξει ὁ γεννηθεὶς φίλους καὶ τίνας ἐχθροὺς οὐκ εὐχερὲς εἰπεῖν χωρὶς ἑτέρων γενέσεων πρὸς ἃς δεῖ ταύτην συγκρίναντας βεβαίως

2   ἀποφαίνεσθαι, ὁλοσχερῶς δὲ λέγομεν. ἐπειδὴ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην εὕρομεν

5   ἐπίκεντρον ἰδιοθρονοῦσαν καὶ ὑπὸ Διὸς μαρτυρουμένην, εἰ καὶ μὴ κατὰ σύμφωνον σχηματισμὸν ἔτι καὶ ἐξαύγων ἀμφοτέρων ὄντων, ἐνδόξους καὶ μεγάλας καὶ λαμπρὰς γυναῖκας προσφιλεῖς ἕξει, καὶ μεγιστάνας δὲ φίλους ἕξει, καὶ δωρεὰς παρ' αὐτῶν λήψεται μεγίστας, πλὴν διὰ τὸ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην καὶ ὑπὸ κακοποιῶν ἐπιθεωρεῖσθαι ἐπί τισι φίλοις

f. 298ᵛ   3   10   λυπηθήσεται ἢ βλάβας τινὰς παρ' αὐτῶν μετρίας ἕξει. | κλῆρος φιλίας Παρθένου δ λζ, κλῆρος ἔρωτος Σκορπίου ϛ λε· καὶ ἐπειδὴ οὗτοι μ⟨ὲν⟩ οἱ κλῆροι ἐν κακοῖς πεπτώκασι τόποις, οἱ δὲ τούτων οἰκοδεσπόται ἐν καλοῖς εὑρέθησαν τόποις καὶ ἔξαυγοι, μαρτυρούμενοι ὑπό τε ἀγαθο-ποιῶν καὶ κακοποιῶν, ἕξει παρὰ φίλων ὠφελείας μὲν μᾶλλον, βλάβας

15   δὲ ἧττον.

F   XIV 1: cf. Ptol. IV 7, 1–2≈Heph. II 23, 1–2.   XIV 3: cf. Dor. in Heph. II 23, 11.

V   XIV 3 δεῖν

XV.   Περὶ ξενιτείας.

1   Ξενιτεύσει δὲ συνεχῶς διὰ τὸ τὴν Σελήνην ἐν δισώμῳ ζῳδίῳ εἶναι κ⟨αὶ⟩ ἐν ἀπηλιωτικῷ ἀποκλίματι· διὰ γὰρ τοῦτο καὶ πρὸς ἀνατολὰς

2   γεν⟨ή⟩σεται ἡ ξενιτεία καὶ μεσημβρίαν. καὶ κατὰ Δωρόθεον δὲ τὸ

5   αὐτὸ τοῦτο σημαίνει, ἡ δὲ αἰτία τῆς ἀποδημίας διὰ πράξεις Ἀρεϊκὰς

3   καὶ ἐχθρῶν ὑποταγάς. πάλιν διὰ τὸ ἐπιθεωρεῖσθαι τὴν Σελήνην ὑπὸ Διὸς ἐπωφελὴς ἡ ἀποδημία ἔσται.

F   XV 1: cf. Ptol. IV 8, 1 and 3≈Heph. II 24, 1 and 5–6.

V   XV 7 ἡ] καὶ

XVI.   Περὶ στρατείας.

1   Διὰ τὸ τὸν κλῆρον τῆς στρατείας ἐν Ταύρου δ κγ καταλῆξαι, οἴκῳ Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Σ⟨ελήνης⟩ ὑψώματι, καὶ ὑπὸ Διὸς μαρτυρεῖσθαι κατὰ τρίγωνον σχῆμα, σὺ⟨ν⟩ ἱππεῦσι στρατεύει, καὶ ἔνδοξος καὶ ἀγαθὴ ἡ

2   5   στρατεία γενήσεται. Ἄρη⟨ς⟩ ἐπίκεντρος ἰδιοθρονῶν καὶ τοὺς φωστῆρας ἐπιθεωρῶν, ἐνδόξ⟨ως⟩ στρατεύει.

F   XVI 1–2: cf. Dor. in Heph. II 19, 24–25.

XVII.   Περὶ τῆς τοῦ θανάτου ποιότητος.

1   Ἐπειδήπερ ἐν τῷ περὶ χρόνων ζωῆς κατὰ ἄφεσιν τὴν ἀναίρεσιν εὗρον ἔσεσθαι (φημὶ δὴ κατὰ τὴν τελευταίαν μοῖραν τοῦ Σκορπίου, ἥτις ὑπὸ Κρόνου κατὰ τετράγωνον ἀκτινοβολεῖται σχῆμα), ζητῶ

       5 π⟨ότερον⟩ ἆρά γε φυσικὸς καὶ ἴδιος ὁ θάνατος ἔσται ἢ παρὰ φύσιν

2   καὶ βίαιος. καὶ ἐ⟨κεῖ⟩ εὗρον τοὺς τὴν κυρίαν εἰληφότας τοῦ ἀναιρετικοῦ

        τόπου, Κρόνον τε ⟨καὶ⟩ Ἄρεα ἰδιοθρονοῦντας, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὸν τοῦ

        Διὸς πρῶτον τ⟨ῶν⟩ ἄλλων ἀστέρων τῷ ἀναιρετικῷ τόπῳ ἐπιφερόμενον

        κατὰ τὴν ⟨τοῦ⟩ πόλου περιφοράν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὸ ὅριον τοῦ δύνοντος

f. 299   10 κέντρου Διός, φύ⟨σει | ὁ⟩ θάνατος, ἤτοι ἀπὸ νόσου, καὶ οὐ βίαιος

3   ἔσται. καὶ διὰ μὲν τὸν Κρόνον γενή⟨σεται⟩ ὁ θάνατος διὰ νόσου πο-

        λυχρονίου, ἤτοι φθίσεως ἢ ῥευματισμοῦ ἢ συντήξεως ἢ ῥιγοπυρέτων,

        αἰφνιδίου πληγῆς ἢ αἱμορραγίας, ἔσθ' ὅτε προηγησαμένης, καὶ πυρετῶν

        λάβρων διὰ τὸ οἰκοδεσπότην ὑπάρχειν τὸν Ἄρεα τοῦ ἀναιρετικοῦ

4   15 ζῳδίου, τοῦ Σκορπίου. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν εἰς τοσοῦτον.

F   XVII 1: cf. IV 16.   XVII 2: cf. Ptol. IV 9, 8–9 ≈ Heph. II 25, 9.   XVII 3: cf. Ptol. IV 9, 3 and 5 ≈ Heph. II 25, 4 and 6.

V   XVII 7 κρόνου ‖ ἄρεως ‖ 13 αἰφνηδίου ‖ 14 λαύρων

The native for whom the horoscope was cast was a βασιλεύς and δυνάστης (IX **2**) born in Byzantium (IV **3** and **6**) on the morning of 3 September 905. It has recently been demonstrated by Jenkins that Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus was born in September 905.[7] This strongly suggests the identity of the native and Constantine VII. This identification is strengthened by several circumstances, not the least of which is the fact that the astrologically correct description of the native's physical appearance in V **1** (... τῇ δὲ χροιᾷ λευκός, ... εὐρὺ⟨ς⟩ ... χαροπὸς τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς) is repeated in Theophanes Continuatus' description of the Emperor (... λευκὸς τῇ χροιᾷ ὡσεὶ γάλα, ... χαροποιοὺς ἔχων ὀφθαλμούς, ...εὐρὺς τοῖς ὤμοις).[8] Of course, the horoscope was cast shortly after the birth so that it is not surprising that the predictions of future events in Constantine's life are inaccurate.

In I **1** the native's father, that is Leo VI, is called ἔνδοξος καὶ λαμπρότατος καὶ χρόνιος. The first two adjectives are surely appropriate to a Byzantine emperor; the third is justified by the fact that Leo was born in September of 866, thirty-nine years before his son. But he died on 12 May 912, which may serve as *terminus ante quem* for the casting of the horoscope, which ignores this event. In I **2** it is stated that the native's mother, that is Zoe Carbonopsina, was less noble and πολυχρόνιος than his father; assuming that ἧττον ... πολυχρόνιος refers to her age at Constantine's birth, both adjectives seem to be correct.

The astrologer in II **5** predicts that Constantine will have one brother and two sisters. This seems intended to please his parents, whose marriage three days after their son's baptism on 6 January 906 produced no more sons. The discussion of the length of the native's life in IV is correct astrologically, but not historically. The κλιμακτῆρες do not correspond to events in Constantine's life, and his death is predicted for 8 November 964, when in fact he died on

[7] R. J. H. Jenkins, "The Chronological Accuracy of the 'Logothete' for the Years A.D. 867–913," *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, 19 (1965), 91–112, esp. 105 note 65; 109; and 112.

[8] Bonn ed. (1838), 468.

15 November 959.[9] The descriptions of his character (VII), his wealth (VIII), his social position (IX), his activities (X), his friends (XIV), his journeys (XV), and his military service (XVI) are appropriate to his station and, for the most part, to himself. However, the statements that he would marry twice (XI), the first time at the age of seventeen (XIII **3**), that he would have three children (XII **3**), and that his wife would die before him (XIII **4**) are all wrong. He married Helena, the daughter of Romanus Lecapenus. on 4 May 919, at the age of thirteen[10] and she died on 19 September of the third year of her son Romanus (962);[11] they had at least this one son, Romanus, but their only other child appears to be Theodora, who married John Tzimisces.

The horoscope, then, seems to be the unique example that we have of a Byzantine imperial nativity.[12] It confirms the interest of the members of the Macedonian dynasty in astrology, and it demonstrates that astrologers in Byzantium in the early tenth century had copies not only of Ptolemy's 'Ἀπο-τελεσματικά, but also of some version of Dorotheus independent of both Hephaestio and the Arabic tradition. It proves that the traditional physical description of Constantine VII, repeated, for example, by Jenkins,[13] is in part based on the astrologer's report. And it raises the question of the possible influence chapters VII and X may have had on Constantine in encouraging his interest in learning. But, deprived of the astrologer's confidence, I desist from further interpretation.

APPENDIX

Definitions of technical terms:

The twelve zodiacal signs are regarded by astrologers as falling into numerous categories, of which the following are useful in interpreting Constantine's horoscope.

	Sex	*Nature*	*House*
Aries	masculine	moving (equinoctial)	Mars
Taurus	feminine	fixed	Venus
Gemini	masculine	two-bodied	Mercury
Cancer	feminine	moving (tropical)	Moon
Leo	masculine	fixed	Sun
Virgo	feminine	two-bodied	Mercury
Libra	masculine	moving (equinoctial)	Venus
Scorpio	feminine	fixed	Mars
Sagittarius	masculine	two-bodied	Jupiter
Capricorn	feminine	moving (tropical)	Saturn
Aquarius	masculine	fixed	Saturn
Pisces	feminine	two-bodied	Jupiter

[9] Jenkins, *op. cit.*, 109.

[10] *Ibid.*, 108.

[11] Symeon Magister in the Bonn edition of Theophanes Continuatus, 758; cf. Theophanes Continuatus, *ibid.*, 473.

[12] We have several horoscopes of imperial coronations; see D. Pingree in *DOP*, 18 (1964), 138 note 29 (Alexius I Comnenus on 1 April 1081 and Manuel I Comnenus on 31 March 1143), and in *DOP*, 25 (1971), 193 (Manuel II Palaeologus on 25 September 1373). The absence of further examples, and the lack of a reference to Constantine in the horoscope published here, must be due to fear of the police.

[13] G. Moravcsik ed. and R. J. H. Jenkins trans., *Constantine Porphyrogenitus, De administrando imperio* (Washington, D. C., 1967), 9.

The signs are also grouped into triplicities, whose members are separated by four signs or 120⁰. Their diurnal lords, according to Dorotheus I 1, 3, are:

	First	*Second*	*Third*
1. Aries, Leo, Sagittarius	Sun	Jupiter	Saturn
2. Taurus, Virgo, Capricorn	Venus	Moon	Mars
3. Gemini, Libra, Aquarius	Saturn	Mercury	Jupiter
4. Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces	Venus	Mars	Moon

Each sign is divided into five unequal arcs, each of which is a term (ὅριον) governed by one of the star-planets. The terms, according to Ptolemy I 21, 28, are:

Aries	Taurus	Gemini	Cancer
1⁰– 6⁰ Jupiter	1⁰– 8⁰ Venus	1⁰– 7⁰ Mercury	1⁰– 6⁰ Mars
7⁰–14⁰ Venus	9⁰–15⁰ Mercury	8⁰–13⁰ Jupiter	7⁰–13⁰ Jupiter
15⁰–21⁰ Mercury	16⁰–22⁰ Jupiter	14⁰–20⁰ Venus	14⁰–20⁰ Mercury
22⁰–26⁰ Mars	23⁰–26⁰ Saturn	21⁰–26⁰ Mars	21⁰–27⁰ Venus
27⁰–30⁰ Saturn	27⁰–30⁰ Mars	27⁰–30⁰ Saturn	28⁰–30⁰ Saturn

Leo	Virgo	Libra	Scorpio
1⁰– 6⁰ Saturn	1⁰– 7⁰ Mercury	1⁰– 6⁰ Saturn	1⁰– 6⁰ Mars
7⁰–13⁰ Mercury	8⁰–13⁰ Venus	7⁰–11⁰ Venus	7⁰–14⁰ Jupiter
14⁰–19⁰ Venus	14⁰–18⁰ Jupiter	12⁰–19⁰ Jupiter	15⁰–21⁰ Venus
20⁰–25⁰ Jupiter	19⁰–24⁰ Saturn	20⁰–24⁰ Mercury	22⁰–27⁰ Mercury
26⁰–30⁰ Mars	25⁰–30⁰ Mars	25⁰–30⁰ Mars	28⁰–30⁰ Saturn

Sagittarius	Capricorn	Aquarius	Pisces
1⁰– 8⁰ Jupiter	1⁰– 6⁰ Venus	1⁰– 6⁰ Saturn	1⁰– 8⁰ Venus
9⁰–14⁰ Venus	7⁰–12⁰ Mercury	7⁰–12⁰ Mercury	9⁰–14⁰ Jupiter
15⁰–19⁰ Mercury	13⁰–19⁰ Jupiter	13⁰–20⁰ Venus	15⁰–20⁰ Mercury
20⁰–25⁰ Saturn	20⁰–25⁰ Mars	21⁰–25⁰ Jupiter	21⁰–26⁰ Mars
26⁰–30⁰ Mars	26⁰–30⁰ Saturn	26⁰–30⁰ Mars	27⁰–30⁰ Saturn

At any particular time a certain point of the zodiac is at the local eastern horizon; this is the ascendent. Normally, from this point (or one 5⁰ above the horizon) the astrologer establishes by means of the local oblique ascensions twelve arcs along the ecliptic which are the places (τόποι). The imperial astrologer seems here to have employed the much simpler expedient of marking off twelve equal zodiacal arcs of 30⁰ each from the ascendent at Libra 5;23⁰. These places are divided into three categories; I add in parentheses the sign occupying each place in Constantine's horoscope.

cardine	*succedent*	*cadent*
I (ascendent) (Libra)	II (Scorpio)	III (Sagittarius)
IV (hypogee) (Capricorn)	V (Aquarius)	VI (Pisces)
VII (descendent) (Aries)	VIII (Taurus)	IX (Gemini)
X (midheaven) (Cancer)	XI (Leo)	XII (Virgo)

The aspects of the planets are determined by a set of equilateral polygons inscribed inside the zodiacal circle—a hexagon, a square, and a triangle—and by opposition. The corresponding elongations for aspect to a degree are:

hexagon (sextile aspect)—— 60⁰
square (quartile aspect)—— 90⁰
triangle (trine aspect)——— 120⁰
opposition ——————— 180⁰

But an elongation of up to 15⁰ on either side of one of these ideal elongations still is allowed to constitute the appropriate aspect.